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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

False and Fair;

— OR —

Shadows by the Way.

BY M. F. ANDREWS.

CONTINUED.

The next instant she was saying in her pretty, nonchalant way, covertly concealing her shaft of bright steel, "I think we ought to be very thankful indeed—I, for one, am—that Miss Margaret's tastes are so decidedly—I might say, only—domestic; for her experience and celerity in household attainments is felt by us all, in the shape of substantial attentions, and coming from her in ready abundance, enhances their value. One can't live, you know, Mr. Montressor, on music and rhythms, and æsthetic trifles, though they are very essential companions to existence."

Mrs. Montressor spoke directly, not with any manifest allusion to the aforesaid expression, but because, perhaps, it was due from herself to make the explanation that was kindly truthful.

"It is the same old Margaret of old, you will know, my son. The same. Just as self-forgetting, patient and untiring, quietly taking up her duties and performing them, seeking every one's good, with a gentle, unobstrusive ease and alacrity that is like herself, and most certainly acceptable. We could not live without Margaret. The servants think her an angel, and I really believe they would walk right into the fire, if she bid them," said the pale faced woman, soberly.

She was sorry when the little girl came there but her quiet efforts to please and help her, and and learn her wishes, without annoying her, and to meet them cheerfully, and her unalterable and deep toned principles, her daily endorsement of the right, her sweet forgiveness of the wrong, had won at last her sympathy and friendship. But she never knew how this lonely young girl longed for the love, the tenderness, the caresses lavished on her pretty, yet often wayward daughter.

"And I dare say Lucy don't trouble herself about any body's comfort or convenience, any more than she used to, when I asked her to go up or down stairs for something I wanted just then, and would say, never stirring or caring, "Margeret will go," said Percy, banteringly.

"And Margaret always went," flashed Lucy, with a little feigned petulance. "Margaret would have gone to the ends of the earth for you, if you had only just intimated that such was your will and pleasure."

"Would she now—would Margaret now?" was the question his thoughts had asked, and answered the next moment.

She—she had lost the wild, sweetness of her young life, and was distant and strangely proud. He sighed as he said aloud:

"I must find Tasso," rising and going towards the door.

"And Margaret," suggested Lucy, with instant railery.

The dog met him on the threshold. Percy bent over him, caressing him, talking to him, and asking him presently—

"Where is Margaret, Tasso?"

For the man's eyes had been wandering away in a vain quest. Tasso understood; he went back through the next room, through other rooms to the great, cool dining-room. Margaret was standing by the table, a domestic was laying it for supper. She was bending over an exquisite vase of rare buds and blossoms, a veil of vines drooping duskily about it, through which were seen glimpses of pale rose, and shimmer of light, and the soft shine of stars.

Coming slowly towards her, the man watched the graceful, ethereal little figure, robed in dainty white draperies, a gleam of misty evergreen confining the fair curls, the white fingers trembling amidst the damp leaves.

"Margaret."

He always spoke the name as none else ever did, with a ripple of music in both the word and in the tone.

With a slight start, she turned to meet this man of lofty presence.

"Margaret! I have come to you for a welcome. Have you one for your friend and brother.

He took her hands in his, bowing low over them.

A faint dizziness drove the weary heat from her face, as she replied with a half sigh—

"I am glad to see you, Mr. Montressor. It has been two years since you have been at home, has it not?"

"Thank you; nearly that, I believe," absently answering. "A long while, and I have anticipated this visit to dear old Densewood—more beautiful than ever in the glorious summer time—more than you can ever know," admitted Percy, adding a moment later, "you—you are not looking well, Margaret."

How the child longed for the sweet, pet names of other years. The effort she made to steady her voice into its usual calmness, and the embarrassment occasioned by the detention of her hands, sent a faint warmth to her cheek, like pale tints you find in the heart of an ocean shell.

"I—I am very well indeed, thank you, sir." Presently she said, with her wonted sympathy and solicitude, "you must be very tired after this fatiguing journey. Your chamber has been prepared for you, and tea will soon be ready."

"Thanks, my child, you always think of everything."

Her hands were free now, to finish the graceful table arrangements. He stood beside her with folded arms, watching her at her work, and he would have seen the swift trembling of the slight fingers straying amidst china and silver, and flowers and fruits, like glimpses of light, and the slow drooping of the white face, had not his thoughts gone now on a far away journey, back of all the years that lay nearest his manhood, when Margaret was a child, loving him utterly, giving him the simple confidence that was never misinterpreted. He was her world then.

But this same Margaret was a woman now, a pure, truthful chastened woman, with the proud delicacy of a heart and life, alone and apart, with a cry for grace and help, in its desolation and darkness.

And in a confused and dizzy kind of a way this man, remembering all, gazed upon her with irrepressible yearning and vague expectation, as if in a second the childish, sweet, shy face would be turned to him in an instant recognition and acceptance of his repressed reminiscences, with a new glory all over it, and the violet eyes looking into his once more.

Mrs. Montressor came in with some expression of anxiety or interest. He replied to her abstractedly. Then Percy Montressor, going up to his room, put the dream away wearily and with a sigh, for a little season.

* * * * * *

There was an undiring round of amusements and enjoyments at Densewood Manor. The young people had so many friends and acquaintances.

The irresistible Miss Thorne was the reigning belle, the glorious star, the dear divinity. Proud and elated with her subjugations, her undisputed supremacy, captivating hearts by her coquetries, and deceiving them by her lures and wiles and dulcet machinations. Percy Montressor was facinated too.

And so they had picnics and garden parties, and croquet, and rides and drives, and sails, and excursions innumerable, making themselves happy in every possible way.

"What a wreath of flowers and vines," sighed Percy.

He knew Margaret was there reading, so he had come to her spicy recess.

"I believe you are ill, Margaret, dear," he said gently. "I have known it all these days. You are doing too much, and it is undermining your health and life."

She was tired, worn, and despondent. How his words of sympathy thrilled her.

"Your inference is unfounded, Mr. Montressor. I am quite well. I assure you," answered the girl disclaimingly.

"Oh Margaret, Margaret, Margaret!" with sudden depreciation. "Have we—have we drifted so far apart as this, my sister?"

He smiled in a moment, saying with inimitable pleasantry—

"I shall stay here at Densewood until you give me an appellation not so deferential and stranger-like, till you can come near enough to me in memory and [illegible]hy, to call me Percy, once, if I st[illegible] What might my little sist[illegible]ment?"

He wa[illegible] next instant.

"But you are ill, my child, and you are doing too much, it is killing you. I must talk with mother about this. I--I can't have you drooping away so," declared the lawyer, trifling with the carnations till a storm of leaves fluttered down over Margaret's pale blue garments.

"You are mistaken, you are indeed," in a low tone. "It is quite a pleasure to do anything for Mrs. Montressor, she is not strong enough to bear many burdens."

"Neither are you Margaret. Why do you not go out with us in our rides and rambles, some day—every day, it will do you good."

"I,—I do not wish to. And your mother is lonely when you are all away," with a faint quiver of the sweet mouth.

"Margaret! you are an angel, Margaret, and you will never be anything else," said the man, softly and reverently.

"Percy Montressor!" not reproachfully, but with sorrow in the sobbing voice.

"Thank you," she hears him saying, adding this, playfully imperious—

"And so I suppose you think I shall ask your pardon for speaking in this wise; but I shall do no such thing, for it is true, you know it is. Now, try, little girl, if you can call me Percy, once, without the Montressor. I cannot tell you how happy it would make me."

Oh, he never knew how his pleading words wounded her.

"I have pained you Margaret, dear," he said, after a little uneasy silence; "and I do not mean it. But something is killing you, I know, and you must [illegible]."

"The rest will come by and by," she murmured, in a musing way, the sweet face flushed with light, looking infinitely beautiful. Her words startled him strangely; I think he detected a sense of loneliness and loss in the dreamy, faint tone. Margaret knew she had spoken unwisely, and by an indirect explanation she would prevent his attaching any undue significance to the remark.

"The autumn will soon be here, bringing its precious treasures, all the air savored with sweet breaths. I love the beautiful, cool days, and pleasant, sunny hours, ever so much; and the flowers in all their strange loneliness, that come after the summer ones have perished; and the quaint coloring of the shrubberies, of garden and grove and hillside; the cinnamon, and gold, and rainbow grandeur struggling even into the far off forest. And a holy hush is everywhere, as if listening for an anthem of thanksgiving. It is a dear resting time," explained Margaret, speaking rapidly and uneasily.

He sighed, smiling too, and saying lightly—

"You must come and live with me when I am married, Margaret. I shall claim my little sister a part of the time."

This half indifferent assertion struck the girl's heart, not dead, but stunned, still. And she knew it would come back to life with a shudder that would find its way into her words; and she must answer the next breath, though what it would be she did not know.

"And when will that be, Percy?"

He evaded her question, as she knew he would somehow. His rare smile was like a glimpse of paradise to her.

"There; haven't you forgotton yourself, little girl? You have called me 'Percy,' once. Thanks, dear. I have been famishing for it, ever since I have been here. These conventionalities tire me when I am at home. I want to rest."

They were standing in the deep bay window of the library, now, half concealed by rich draperies and scented vines. Half dreamily and tenderly the man put back a stray curl from Margeret's face. It was that child's face, still; dainty, and proud, and sweet, with the spiritual loveliness of an angel. But she did not turn to him for a coveted caress as he half expected she would, so far back were his thoughts in the past. But the swift flush faded from it, and face and form had disappeared.

"Oh, only an interesting love passage I suppose," laughed Miss Thorne, seating herself in the window, a marvel of gaiety and grace, her superb silver colored silk trailing its shimmering length across the perfumed recess.

"Did I interrupt any love whispers, Mr. Montressor?" with a smile of soft enchantment, which Percy answered back with one as winsome, it may be.

"Now please don't tease me with these infelicitous suspicions, Miss Thorn, feigned though they be. Yet the defence you compel me to make is just as necessary," said Percy Montressor, deprecatingly.

He is standing beside the entrancing siren, bending over her, looking down into her glorious face, while his hand folds fast her idle fingers, heavy with gems. And so they talked for an hour. And Percy never knew why, in these after interviews, he did not ask her to be his wife as he meant some time to do, and as she very decidedly meant he should. But these seasons of converse always left him excited, unsatisfied, bewildered, when only one look into Margaret's sweet sinless face would be like heaven to him.

They were all in the music room one day, one rainy day. Margaret was at the piano. Lucy and Miss Thorne were singing. Percy, in the odorous depths of semicircular embrasure, was reading.

After a while Miss Thorne declared her singing over for the day, and sauntered into the recess, smiling and saying—

"How still you have been during our impromptu concert, like some good child with a story book; you have not made a bit of noise. But how did you like our new ballads, Mr. Montressor?"

"Didn't hear a word of them."

Percy was lost in his magazine.

"Exceedingly flattering I must say, Mr. Montressor," with a dulcet petulance that was not all affected. "Here your sister and myself have been singing for two hours and twenty-seven minutes, and you, most grave and gracious signior, never knew it. Very complimentary, if it had been for your especial benefit, which it was not, I assure you."

"Ah?" he said, while he was turning over a leaf.

"I thought you were passionately fond of music, Mr. Montressor," thoroughly provoked. "But it appears you haven't been charmed in the present instance."

"No, thank you," never looking off his page.

"And you don't heed my talking any more than you did my singing," in an annoyed tone.

"I beg your pardon, no?" never raising his eyes from the book.

Miss Thorne took a seat on the divan.

"I hope I am not intruding, sir," with much deference. There was no use in being vexed.

"No, thank you," turning over a leaf.

Lucy laughed with the glee of a child.

"Percy never knows anything when he gets hold of a beautiful story, especially one of Vivienne Grey's. I apprehended as much, and hid the magazine under a pile of others. But he has ferreted it out with a kind of spirit sympathy, I really believe."

Percy smiled down on the last page of his romance but said nothing. Margaret still remained at the piano, her fingers languidly straying over the keys as if weary, or unconsciously, and the music was very sweet and soothing.

Percy closed the book.

"Now I will listen ever so attentively my fair friend, while you sing or talk," with an amused smile.

"I have nothing to sing and nothing to say now, sir; the time has gone by," answering back in a bantering tone

"I would rather hear your praises of the fair authoress, who is a favorite with us all—a glorious writer."

Still Margaret's fingers stirred the keys, and still the dreamy, faint sounds, like far away harp tones, wistful and mournful, trembled through the apartment. And still the three in the spicy covert sat and talked.

"The lady's writings always interest me so," said Percy, "and I arise from their perusal firmer, and stronger, and truer, more in sympathy with the sorrows of another, more lenient to the failings and mistakes of others, more patient and forgiving. And this precious inspiration takes up into the inner court—God's court—where we learn of love, and faith, and mercy, and we come back to earth more pitiful and prayerful, mindful of the Heavenly whisper—'This do in remembrance of Me.' There is a simple grandeur in style and story, a sovereign gracefulness in all the rhythm, the benediction of Him to whom the life poem is given, an offering for his altar."

Margaret's music grew lower and lower, only a faint, threading wisper, but it was never still.

"It is a sacred gift, a solemn trust, a gracious work, this power to sway the human heart, and that for so much good," continued the lawyer with a reverent enthusiasm.

There was a slight tremor of the strange, entrancing melody, like a sorrowing cry, or a broken prayer.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Children are children, as kittens are kittens. A sober, sensible old cat, that sits purring before the fire, does not trouble herself because her kitten is hurrying and dashing here and there in a fever of excitement to catch its own tail. She sits still and purrs on. People should do the same with children. One of the difficulties of home education is the impossibility of making parents keep still; it is with them, out of their affection, all watch and worry.

There is not a string attuned to mirth but has its chords of melancholy.

THE DEAD PRINCESS OF EGYPT.

MAGNIFCENT FUNERAL OF THE KHEDIVE'S FAVORITE DAUGHTER.

[From the Cologne Gazette.]

The Princess Hanem Zeinub, only fifteen years of age, a favorite daughter of the Khedive of Egypt, and wife of Ibraham Pasha, died recently in Alexandria of typhus fever following shortly after her confinement. The Khedive and his family, as well as his guest, the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the whole city of Alexandria, were much disturbed by the sad event, and the theatre was closed for three days. The body was taken to Cairo the same day and placed in the Kasr-el-Nil palace. An immense concourse followed the body to the depot in Alexandria, and hundreds of thousands of lire were distributed among the poor people. The interment took place in the Rilah mosque on the following morning. Twenty-four bullocks, thirty camels and twenty wagons were in the funeral procession. These animals were laden with bread-stuffs, cooked meats and vegetables; the wagons carried casks of water and syrup, and all along the route distribution of the provisions were made to the poor. Eunuchs, meantime, threw 450,000 pieces of silver coin to the people who thronged the streets. Three thousand Priests, some clad in rich vestments of gold and silk, others half naked, followed the wagons, repeating prayers as they marched and clapping their hands. After them came the family of the poor young princess and the high officials of State, and then the coffin, borne by officers of rank. Behind this walked three eunuchs, bearing on golden shovels copies of the Koran, to be buried with the deceased. The coffin was of simple, rough hewn wood, and the corpse was sewn up in a linen cloth. Upon this coffin were placed the jewells of the princess, worth a million and a half dollars. After the burial the Priests slaughtered the twenty-four bullocks before the mosque, roasted them and ate them up. The Priests remained for seven days in the neighborhood of the grave to pray for the soul of the departed. The Khedive was so overcome with grief that he could not receive any visits of condolence.

THE SCIENCE OF ADULTERATION.

Some months ago, in examining a specimen of cream of tartar, I found two or three per cent of gypsum along with a considerable amount of rice flour. I was at a loss to understand how the gypsum came to be there. It was not in sufficient quantity to day for its addition as an adulterant, and the adulteration was evidently rice flour. On looking the matter up I found that an adulterated article of rice flour containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of gypsum was on the market. This at once accounted for the gypsum in the cream of tarter. The manipulator, wishing to buy his rice flour as cheaply as possible had bought the adulterated article.

Powdered sugar has been long notorious for adulteration, but granulated sugar is generally supposed to be all right. I was recently, however, shown an article prepared from rice, which was not to be distinguished from granulated sugar by color or general appearance. It was said that this article was used for adulterating a particular grade of granulated sugar that was sent West to be used by the confectioner for manufacturing the powdered sugar.

Rice flour seems to be an extremely useful article in this branch of business. Hassal gives a list of no less than ten different substances in which it has been detected, and yet his list is not a full one. It has the great advantage over common flour that it does not cake when packed and become clammy. It thus more nearly resembles the various spices and other articles with which it is mixed,

This adulteration can only be recognzied by the microscope. The starch grains of rice are very small and angular; they polarize very slightly.

The adulteration of bread with alum has attracted a great deal of attention in England, and it seems also to be practiced to some extent in this country. Numerous methods have been given for the detection of the alum, but none of these seem to be as satisfactory as the analysis of the ash. All the other methods are liable to error.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

METHOD OF EMBALMING.

The brunette method, by which Mazzini's body was recently embalmed, is said to be even more effective in the preservation of the dead than that of the ancient Egyptians. It consists of several distinct processes. First the circulatory system is cleansed thoroughly by washing with cold water till it issues quite clear from the body. This may occupy from two to five hours. Then alcohol is injected, so as to abstract as much as possible. This takes about a quarter of an hour. Ether is then injected to abstract the fatty matters. This occupies from two to ten hours. A strong solution of tannin, is then injected. This occupies, for thorough inhibition, from two to ten hours. The body is then dried in a current of warm air passing over heated chloride of salcium. This may occupy from two to five hours. The body is then perfectly preserved and resists decay, and the Italians exhibit specimens which are as hard as stone and rotain perfectly every detail and form and feature.

Pork and Corn.—Probably, taking all the accurate trials together, the general average would be about ten and one-half pounds of pork to a bushel of corn of fifty-six pounds, and from this it is fair to deduct about one-fifth to get at the net weight, leaving, say, 8.40 pounds of pork as the average net result of the judicious feeding of a bushel of corn, or one pound of pork from six and two-thirds pounds of corn uncooked. The lowest amount of cooked corn meal is stated at three and four-fifths pounds to a pound of pork. If corn costs seventy cents a bushel, the pork will cost 8.33 cents per pound to produce, and so on.

War, very far from being the progress of humanity, is only murder in mass, which retards it, afflicts it, decimiates it, dishonors it.

Oftentimes the most costly thing we get is that which is given us.

WHERE TO PUT FARM BUILDINGS.

The Germantown *Telegraph*, in an article on this subject, says: In view of the advancement that has been made made in the social condition of farmers, there is no reason why in locating buildings the spot chosen might not be especially in view to its contiguity to a neighborhood as not. A dozen farmers of a hundred acres or more each could be arranged thut the dwellings might all be within gun-shot of one another. Even though there were some disadvantages from the labor point of view, the nearness to society would generally compensate. Farmers, as well as other classes, have learned that there are many ways in which they can co-operate to mutual advantage, and this may just as well be borne in mind when arranging the farm building as not.

WASHING CALICOES.

It often happens that black calico and printed goods which have a white pattern on a black ground will not bear washing, unless some precautions are taken to prevent 'running,' or in other words, the white spots acquire a reddish color and the black ground becomes dull and foxy. This can be avoided by the following method: Dissolve two ounces of red chromate of potash, three ounces of common salt, and two and a half ounces of sal soda in a washboiler full of water heated to a boiling point. Put the dress into this hot bath for five minutes, and frequently turn and stir it. Then wash it thoroughly in clean water. There will be no further danger of discoloration, and the white portions of the goods will appear perfectly bright and clear.

LOCUST-EATING.

We read in the Bible that the food of John the Baptist was "locust and wild honey." A great deal of pains has been taken by commentators to prove that it was not what we call locusts that John ate with the honey in the wilderness. In Turkey, Persia, Arabia, and all that region of country, locusts—genuine, *bona fide* locusts—have been eaten from remote antiquity; and to this day they form an important item of the food used by the common people. The Bedouins collect them in immense quantities, and after a partial drying, pack them in sacks. Then at their convenience, when the season for collecting is over, they steam the insects in close vessels over a hot fire, winnow them in broad baskets to remove the legs and wings, and then pulverize between flat stones. When wanted for food, they are only moistened with a little water, just as the Arabs do in preparing their date-flour, and then the repast is all ready.

The Turks eat locusts in the same wa[illegible] were 7,142,894 horses, by very many other Orientals they are r[illegible] while the number of ed as the choicest of dainties. [illegible]000, and the num-

The Moors boil or fry them, s[illegible] salt, pepper and vinegar; ar[illegible] them even superior to quails. [illegible]ove given, the lands they also roast the locusts over [illegible]ced 3,011,036 bales [illegible]s each pounds were pro- [illegible]47 of hemp of which Livingstone says he used them a[illegible] tons, a little silk cessity, when deprived of all other f[illegible]387 pounds of wool, strange to say, grew daily more fon[illegible]ns of textile mate- and at last preferred them to shrim[illegible] ters."

MIND AND HEALTH.

The mental condition has far more influence upon the bodily health than is generally supposed. It is no doubt true that ailments of the body cause depressing and morbid conditions of the mind; but it is no less true that sorrowful and disagreeable emotions produce disease in persons who, uninfluenced by them, would be in sound health, or if disease is not produced, the functions are disordered. Not even physicians always consider the importance of this fact. Agreeable emotions set in motion nervous currents, which stimulate blood, brain, and every part of the system into healthful activity; while grief, disappointment of feeling, and brooding over present sorrows or past mistakes, depress all the vital forces. To be physically well one must, in general be happy. The reverse is not always true; one may be happy and cheerful, and yet be a constant sufferer in body.

HOW A YOUNG MAN'S MONEY GOES.

A young man in this town whom we have known from early childhood, told us a few days ago that he had taken pains to keep a correct account of his unnecessary expenses from the 4th day of July, 1875. The first item that appeared on the list was cigars. During the year he said he had not smoked less than eight cigars each day, which amounted to 2,920, and that the cost of the same was eight cents on an average, which amounted to $233.60, and that the length of the same, if laid out in a straight line would reach about 7,200 feet, and that the smoke in exhausting the weed would fill several storehouses; further, that the liquor drank would amount to 91 gallons in one year—enough to drown a street commissioner or a member of the common council. The amount of tobacco used would fill a common beef barrel, and sicken the entire township. The amount of unnecessary expenditures would have fed twenty-five families for a year.—*Exchange.*

NO SUCCESS WITHOUT WORK.

When Charles Dickens said that all he had accomplished had been achieved by diligent, patient persevering application, he only stated what had been the experience of every successful man. Nothing is more important to young men than that they should early and fully comprehend this great truth. It is step by step, by toilsome effort, that all great achievements are made. As has been well remarked, there is no royal road to learning. Neither is there any royal road to anything else of great value in this life. Work, steady, long-continued and regular application, is the only price for which anything worth the having can be bought. There is no great success of any kind without great labor.

Good nature is more agreeable in conversation than wit, and gives a certain air to the countenance which is far more amiable than beauty.

Every where endeavor to be useful, and everywhere you are at home.

AMERICAN FARMERS.

The census of 1869 figure up 2,660,000 farms in the United States and Territories. Each farm supports a family made up of 5 or 10 persons. We say five after the suggestion of a humerous and able writer of this city, who put as the normal family figure, comprising 'pa, ma, bub, sis and the baby'; but, besides these aboriginal constituents of a family, there may be one or ten more children; there may often and must sometimes be a mother-in-law; there is often a hired man, or a house girl, or both; one farm in five have a grandmother on it, and some are blessed with two grand-parents. These with other attaches swell the average family number until eight to a farm is about a fair allowance, although it often happens that twenty or more white people make their entire subsistence from one farm of less than 200 acres. But, allowing eight to each farm household, it would appear that 21,280,000 people get the subsistence from Providence at first hands, owing it alone to that source and their own industry.

The average size of farms is 153 acres. Of farms of a thousand acres or more each there were only 2,720; between five hundred and a thousand acres there were 15,773; the farms over one hundred and under five hundred acres number 505,000.

Of farms between fifty and five hundred acres there were 754,000; but those between twenty and fifty acres were still more numerous, counting up nearly 848,000. There were 394,607 farms between ten and twenty acres, large nurseries, large gardens, etc., employing the labor of at least one man for the entire year being classed as farms, while mere appendant gardens, lawns, lots and sauce-patches were not taken into the account at all.

The total average of farms was 407,735,041, of which 187,921,000 were improved and 218,813,000 unimproved, being about 53 per cent. of the latter. In some States the per centage is much greater. The average size of farms in eighteen States and Territories falls short of 152 acres, the average for the whole.

The total value of farms was $9,262,803,861, and the total value of farming implements and machinery was $336,878,429. Home manufactures of 1870 made on farms, were valued at $23,423,000; forest products $35,878,000; garden sauce at $20,718,000; fruits at $47,335,000; and the wages paid during the year, including the value of board, $310,286,000.

These farms produced in that year 288,000,000 bushels of wheat. 17,000,000 bushels of rye, 761,000,000 of corn, 282,000,000 of oats, nearly 30,000,00 of barley, and 9,821,000 bushels of the raw material for buck-wheat cakes and the repast is all ready.

and cured 27,316,000 tons [illegible] 25,457,669 pounds of hops, raised [illegible],635,000 pounds of rice, and provided the chewers, smokers and snuffers of the world with 262,635,000 pounds of tobacco.

They produced 87,043 hogsheads of cane sugar, 24 of sorghum, 58,443,000 pounds of maple sugar and about 23,600,000 gallons of molases. The Irish potato crop was 143,338,000 bushels, sweet potatoes 21,709,824, peas and beans 5,746,000 bushels, 47,762,000 pounds of honey, 3,000,000 gallons of wine, 639,000 bushels of clover seed, 1,720,000 of flax seed and 583,00 of grass seed, besides 631,000 pounds of beeswax and other truck not enumerated in the book from which we copy these entertaining statistics. The live stock on farms in 1870 was valued at $1,529,276,000, and consisted of 7,145,370 horses, 1,125,000 mules, 8,935,332 cows, about 14,880,000 working oxen and other cattle, 28,478,000 sheep, and 25,000,000 swine. New York had the largest share of live stock, being of the value of $176,000,000. Illinois had the largest number of horses, about 854,000. Missouri had the most mules, 111,000. New York had the lead in cows, being 1,350,561. Ohio was foremost in sheep, 4,928.000, but in hogs was out voted by Illinois with 5,803,000,

Such is a bird's-eye view of the twenty-two millions farmers of the United States, of the farms which they till, of the crops which they possess, and of the value of their wealth as compared with that of other classes.

But what are the other eighteen millions of our people doing? Whatever they eat or wear comes from the farms of the country directly or otherwise. What do they give the tillers of the soil in exchange? Do farmers get an equivalent for what they sell? What is the process by which the crops and stocks of farmers, the results of their care and hard work, are transferred into the bonds, the shares, the bank stock, the stores, the palaces and the overwhelming power of the millionaires who neither toil nor spin? Those who work (farmers and mechanics) produce all the wealth. What then is the hocus pocus, the conjuration and the mighty magic by which the work of the farmer becomes the wealth of the money-lender? These are questions which the American people are beginning to revolve. Soon or late the people will insist upon knowing why it is that those who produce cannot possess and enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Getting Rid of Rats.—We have several receipts for this purpose. A New York farmer says: "Rats do not remain with us long, while some of our neighbors are troubled the year round. Poison is dangerous, and traps of little use. We get rid of them in the following manner: Take equal parts of corn-meal and calcined or boiled plaster of Paris and mix well together; place a dish of water near it. The rats will eat and drink, the plaster of Paris will set in the animals' stomachs, and death will quickly result.

A Tennesse girl, riding on the cars, crossed the aisle, kicked a young man up against the window and remarked: "I was brung up never to allow a yellowed-eyed man to wink at me!"

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1875

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS&c., &c,

PRESIDENTIAL PROGNOSTICS—FIGURING ON THE FUTURE.

Some of the leading papers in the country have been figuring on the electoral vote in the next presidential election. The New York *Herald* divides the States thus:

Democratic States.		*Republican States.*	
Alabama,	10	Colerado,	3
Arkansas,	6	Illinois,	21
California,	6	Iowa,	11
Connecticut,	6	Kansas,	5
Deleware,	3	Maine,	7
Florida,	4	Massachusetts,	13
Georgia,	11	Michigan,	11
Indiana,	15	Minnesota,	5
Kentucky,	12	Nebraska,	3
Lousiana,	8	Nevada,	3
Maryland,	8	New Jersey,	9
Missippi,	8	North Carolina,	10
Missouri,	15	Ohio,	22
New York,	35	Oregon,	3
New Hampshire,	5	Pennsylvania,	29
Tennessee,	12	Rhode Island,	4
Texas,	8	South Carolina,	7
Virginia,	11	Vermont,	5
West Virginia,	5	Wisconsin,	10
Democratic electoral votes,	188	Republican electoral votes,	181

The New York *Sun* estimates after this fashion:

Democratic States.		*Republican States.*	
Alabama,	10	Illinois,	21
Arkansas,	6	Iowa,	11
California,	6	Kansas,	5
Connecticut,	6	Louisiana,	8
Deleware,	3	Maine,	7
Florida,	4	Massachusetts,	13
Georgia,	11	Michigan,	11
Indiana,	15	Minnesota,	5
Kentucky,	12	Nebraska,	3
Maryland,	8	Nevada,	3
Mississippi,	8	New Jersey,	9
Missouri,	15	New Hampshire,	5
New York,	35	Ohio,	22
North Carolina,	10	Oregon,	3
Tennessee,	12	Pennsylvania,	29
Texas,	8	Rhode Island,	4
Virginia,	11	South Carolina,	7
West Virginia,	5	Vermont,	5
		Wisconsin,	10
Total,	185	Total,	181

Both of the above journals are independent in politics; but the Baltimore *Gazette*, Democratic, is not satisfied with this figuring, and foots it up in this way:

Democratic States.		*Republican States.*	
Alabama,	10	Colorado,	3
Arkansas,	6	Florida,	4
California,	6	Illinois,	21
Connecticut,	6	Iowa,	11
Deleware,	3	Kansas,	5
Georgia,	11	Louisiana,	8
Indiana,	15	Maine,	7
Kentucky,	12	Massachusetts,	13
Mississippi,	8	Michigan,	11
Missouri,	15	Minnesota,	5
Maryland,	8	Nebraska,	3
New Jersey,	9	Nevada,	3
North Carolina,	10	New Hampshire,	5
New York,	35	Ohio,	22
Oregon,	3	Pennsylvania,	29
Tennessee,	12	Rhode Island,	4
Texas,	8	South Carolina,	7
Virginia,	11	Vermont,	5
West Virginia,	5	Wisconsin,	10
Total,	193	Total,	176
			193
Dem. maj.	17		

There is certainly enough in these figures to inspire hope and infuse into Democrats the resolution to work unitedly and industriously, leaving distracting questions to be settled in the future.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

In order that our readers may see the speculations of some of the pictorial papers, North, we make a few extracts from the leading papers of that class of literature:

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, New York, classes the States slightly different from the foregoing, in their probable political complexion, at the approaching Presidential canvass:—

Electoral vote of certain Democratic States, 176
" " " Republican States, 107

Doubtful States: Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Wisconsin. Vote 87.

Aggregate vote in the electoral college, 369. Absolute majority, 185.

"It will thus be seen that the Democrats, in the present aspect of the political situation, start in the Presidential race with a preponderance of nearly seventy electoral votes in their favor, and with at least an equal prospect of gaining more than half the States enumerated in the doubtful list, whereas they need only nine additional votes to assure them an absolute majority in the electoral college."

Harper's Weekly, Republican, does not like the looks of the political horizon, and does not look upon the recent elections North and West, as party tests, outside issues having been brought to bear and had their effect. It calls for reform in the Republican party, and says:

"If the spoilsmen, the 'bummers,' the office-holding interest, should be seen to be in control, (in the Presidential nomination) the contest will be already decided, and the Democrats will elect their President next year."

That paper then refers to the State of Massachusets, and alludes to the reduction of the Republican majority in that State from 73,000 in 1872, to 5,000 in 1875, because the political management of that party has fallen too much into the hands of those who have a personal and pecuniary interest in party success.

The Conservative and Democratic press have been charging extravagance and corruption against the Republican party, for years, and now *Harper's Weekly*, charges about the same thing, in a milder form, and calls for reform "within the party," without which the party is doomed!

The people,—the honest people of the country,—without distinction of party, are becoming restless under ten years of thievery and corruption, and the more sagacious of the Republican leaders see it plainly that a day of reckoning is coming, and that the trick of "holding promises to the ear, and breaking them to the hope," has played out.

The programme now seems to be the agitation of the currency question, in order to divert public attention, if possible, from the misrule of the past ten years, and promises of reform, if nothing else will answer,—all for effect in the ensuing Presidential campaign.—But the people are wide awake.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

PERSONALS.—Roscoe Conkling, is not spoken of as Presidential candidate by any newspaper outside of New York.

The last mentioned Democratic Presidential ticket, is "For President, Samuel J. Tilden of New York; For Vice-President, John B. Gordon, of Georgia.

Senator Bayard's appeal to the South to rally to the support of hard money has had the good effect of calling out the warm support of several influential Southern journals. The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Georgia agrees with him that the country has nothing to fear from contraction, and adds forcibly: "The cry of 'more money' is a delusion and a snare—a pit-fall for the unwary. What we need is a restoration of confidence which will permit the millions now locked up all over the country to be made available. As we have said before—using the words of a well-known business man of this city—it is the uncertainty which kills. Resumption of specie payments to-morrow would not do half the mischief that is occasioned by the present anomalous condition of affairs. Immediate resumption would do some damage, we admit, but not near as much as will be done unless resumption shall be decided upon. Those whom resumption would kill would die anyhow—it is only a question of time. Unless our financial policy is speedily settled every one will be ruined. Better to lose the dying twig than the whole tree."—*New York Tribune.*

The Democratic State Committee of Mississippi has issued an address to the people, congratulating them on the result of the recent election. It is an unusually sensible document. It advises magnanimity and moderation in their triumph, and thus enumerates the opportunities for serviceable work to the State which the return to power gives the Democracy: "Reforming the administration of the government; retrenching in expenditures in State and county affairs; reducing the taxes; securing an honest, impartial, and able judiciary; enforcing accountability and responsibility on all who hold public trusts; elevating the character of all officials; redressing the enormons evil of special and local legislation, and of crude and unintelligible statues, and a consequent shortening of the sessions of the Legislature; removing the prejudice of race against race, and providing for the administration of justice fairly and impartially to all."—*ib.*

Alabama has adopted her new constitution by a remarkably heavy majority. While the vote is in some sense a protest against the carpet bag system of government, this constitution has excellent features of its own aside from its marked contrast to that which it replaces. It does away with special legislation; it prohibits the General Assembly from lending the money or credit of the State to works of internal improvements, and limits the rate of taxation to be levied; it reduces the salaries of all executive and judicial officers by at least 25 per cent. and thus and otherwise effects large economy. There need be little doubt that it will lay the foundation of a renewed prosperity for the State, and set an example to be copied throughout the South.—*ib.*

[redacted]nacknowledged and unorganized third [redacted]e compared to the bags of sand [redacted]sometimes carried in the holds of [redacted]he cargo, but which, if they hap- [redacted]all on the one side or all on [redacted]o with them. This in- [redacted]through the others, or [redacted]l perhaps, entertains, we [redacted]itive convictions as to [redacted]the Government should be. [redacted]s mind that there must be a [redacted]inistration everywhere, both in [redacted]of economy and purity.—*N. Y. t (Ind. Rep.)*

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND THE PRESIDENCY, is attracting the attention of the country, and the programme seems to be an Eastern or Northern Speaker and a Western President. We think the best policy is for the South to remain rather quiet upon the subject. The Richmond *Whig* says:

The choice of the Speaker to be made at Washington next month will go very far toward deciding, and, in truth, may be virtually decisive of the choice of President to be made by the country next year. The South and the West are expected to think, to feel, and to act in close and cordial co-operation, both, in shaping the platform and indicating the candidate of the Democratic-Conservative party for the Presidential struggle. No Southern man, of course, will be considered for a moment in connection with the nomination. The candidate must come from the West. And to have a Western Speaker is not the way to have a Western President. There is tremendous Democratic strength and influence in the North and East as well as in the South and West. And if the Speaker shall be taken from the West we may rely upon it that the nominee of our party for the Presidency cannot be selected from the same section.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, is a prominent candidate for Speaker.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The interest in the New Congress, which comes together early next month, of course centres in the organization of the House of Representatives. It will be eighteen years since a Democratic Speaker has been elected, and in that interval the Republican party has controlled the House for nine consecutive Congresses. Of the 292 members of the next House, the Democrats have 178, the Republicans 108, and the Independents 6. Of the various candidates for the Speakership, Kerr, of Indiana; Cox and Wood, of New York; Sayler, of Ohio; Holman, of Indiana, and Lamar, of Mississppi, were members of preceding Congresses, while Payne, of Ohio, and Walker, of Virginia, are new members. The relative strength of the various candidates is variously estimated, and by the first week in December figures alone may be brought into requisition for the first time to show who is ahead. A correspondent of the *World* says those Democratic members who have visited Washington express desire to vote for a candidate whose record as a Democrat is free from local and "entangling alliances," and who will reflect the highest honor or credit on his party and the country. Next to the Speaker the Clerk is the most important officer of the House, and for this as well as for the minor offices there is no lack of candidates. It is generally conceded, however, that the Clerkship will go to the South, which advances no claims to the first position.—*Wil. Journal.*

SALISBURY WATCHMAN.—Mr. J. J. Stewart has retired from the *Watchman*, and Mr. Bruner will continue the publication of that paper, of which he has been proprietor for many years.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

There has been so much rejoicing among the leaders of the Ralical party, relative to the result of the recent elections, and really so little for that party to exult over, that the uninitiated cannot see why it is. We clip the following from the Wilmington *Journal*, as to New York and Pennsylvania; and the defeat of the Conservatives and Democrats in Ohio and some other States is well known to be correctly attributed to outside issues, with which party politics had nothing to do:

The Springfield *Republican* puts the case no less strongly than truthfully when it says: "The saddest feature of the week's voting is in New York, where the anti-Tammany ring of the city, lead by John Morrisey, Oakey Hall and James O'Brien—people kicked out of Tammany for their political crimes and corruptions—and the canal ring of the country, driven away from Gov. Tilden and his reform associates, by his exposure of their robberies, have been sought and accepted as allies of the Republican party, and given that party a partial victory, to its great dishonor and disgrace."

As the official returns of Pennsylvania are received, the majority of Hartranft dwindles down, until the fact is clearly established that in the State, outside of Philadelphia, there is a clear Democratic majority of fully six thousand. Those who are familiar with the manner in which the election was conducted in that city assert that more than one-half of Hartranft's majority was fraudulent. It is, therefore, safe to say that in a fair poll and an honest count, the State is so evenly balanced, as to render its political complexion a matter of doubt.

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON.—The Vice-President died very suddenly at 7:30 Monday morning. He rested well the night before, awoke at 7:00 a. m., and expressed himself as feeling bright and better. He sat up in bed to take his medicine. He laid down on his left side and expired in a few moments without a struggle.

Senator Ferry is President of the Senate *pro tempore*. The Cabinet is in extra session.

The impression is too prevalent that the Government of this country as administered by the Republican party, is the sole cause of the present comparative stagnation in business. The extravagance and barefaced plundering by government officials in the highest and most responsible positions is certainly startling, and should cause the Conservatives and Liberal Republicans to cry aloud and spare not, using every honorable effort to curb and finally defeat these political rings, which have stained our national honor; yet a change in the political status in Congress or in the Executive departments, would not act like a magicians's wand in removing all the ills we complain of. Other, and equally dangerous causes have combined with government corruptions to bring the country on the verge of bankruptcy, such as wild speculations and general extravagance and overtrading. The government cannot regulate these things, and consequently the people must do it among themselves by discouraging all wild schemes of illigitimate trade and speculation, and settle down to the more honest jog trot of regular business. The New York *Tribune* says:

"We have a large number of men in this country engaged in the operations of trade, commerce, manufactures, and enterprises of all kinds, of whom not one in a hundred thinks he has anything to learn about the laws of trade, finance, the currency, &c., or anything to gather from the experience of other countries in those matters. It is as unjust as rediculous for such men to saddle the bad effects of their own ignorance and imprudence on the Government of their country. And yet from the striking coal miner and locked-out puddler to the bankrupt speculator and insolvent merchant, who has his eggs in too many baskets, they all blame the party in power. Not only that, but Congress itself, as soon as it meets, falls to work on all sorts of rediculous schemes for the "relief" of the country. The country must look to itself for relief, for Congress cannot relieve it.—When the old skin is taken off there is nothing to do but wait for the new skin to grow.

The taxes which Congress and the various State and local governments have piled on the country can honestly be avoided only by retrenchment and payment of debt. Money now stolen can be saved only by putting honest men where knaves do abound. These things are all difficult to do, and it is highly probably that the particular evils which are produced by high taxes will outlive the present generation. The greatest imaginable genuine prosperiiy will not therefore be attainable, and the danger is that before the healing force of nature does half its work, the people will grow restless and clamor for some "measure of relief."

A very distressing accident occurred on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad on Wednesday night of last week (17th inst.) It seems that an empty train of cars followed the regular passenger train, and ran at a speed of 20 miles an hour. The passenger train had reached a sidling piece of road and stopped—The empty train thundered on and ran into the ladies' coach, filled with men, women and children, bruising many but fortunately not killing any.

LOOK TO YOUR MONEY.—A circular from the Treasury Department has been issued calling attention to all five dollar notes from the following banks:

First National Bank, Chicago.
The Trader's National Bank, Chicago.
First National Bank, Paxton, Ill.
First National Bank, Canton, Ill.
First National Bank, Aurora, Ill.

Owing to the large number of spurious fives on these banks the Department is endeavoring to call them in, both good and bad, and requests that all holders of any of these notes hall exchange them at the nearest National Bank, so that they may be withdrawn from circulation.

SOUTHERN STAPLES.—It is estimated that the sugar crop of Louisiana this year will be 45,000 hogsheads greater than any other year since the war.

The cotton crop of the South is also estimated to be greater this year than any previous year since the war.

FORT VALLEY, GA., Nov. 22.—John Brown, colored, has been arrested for attempting to rape a highly respectable young lady. He had knocked out some teeth, and filled her mouth and eyes with dirt. He was taken from the custody of the Sheriff and hanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The wooden bridge over the Schuylkill at market street has been burned. Defective gas pipe the cause.

N. C. CONFERENCE.—All the Railroads and Steamboat lines in this State will pass and return Ministers and delegates to the N. C. M. Conference, to convene in the city of Wilmington on the 1st of December, for one first-class fare.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

As is well known to the people of this section, on the 1st of October last, William H Hall expiated the crime of the murder of his step-father on a common gallows in this place. As the time for his execution drew near, his poor mother bordered upon insanity. Already had one of her sons fallen in a vain effort to rescue his brother (William) from a felon's death. He was killed at the south end of the prison by the jail-guard, his head being literally riddled with buck-shot. His body was taken to Haw Creek and buried, and from that time until the curtain fell upon the tragedy in the execution of her son William, none but God knew the sufferings of the unfortunate mother. Her mind was nearly distraught, and all methods of deception were used by friends to lessen the strain on that over-taxed organ. On Thursday before the fatal day they told her that her boy had been hanged the day before. She received the announcement with remarkable composure, only a slight tremor passing through her feeble frame. The next morning (Friday) at twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock, the unhappy woman was at home washing dishes. Suddenly she screamed and dropped the vessel she was in the act of wiping. "Oh, my God!" she exclaimed, "they have killed my boy; his spirit just passed me." It was exactly the moment when the Sheriff knocked the prop from beneath the platform on which the felon stood, and his spirit was wafted to his poor old mother—his first, best, last friend. It was a rush of death in the air, and the top of the aged oak in front of the house shook with the ascending ghost.—*Asheville Pioneer.*

THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY FRAUDS.

These trials are now going on in St. Louis.—The following is the testimony in the McDonald case: McGrue testified that he had many conversations with McDonald about making money from the whisky tax. He commenced operations in September 1871. The distillers brought money to McGrue's room on Saturday afternoons, the amounts aggregating usually $8,500 per week, which McGrue divided into five packages, one for himself, one for McDonald, one for Joyce and two for Leavenworth, with the understanding that Leavenworth should give one to McKee and one to Ford. McDonald once complained that Joyce got too much money, McGrue then gave McDonald $2,000 extra.—The distillers retained about half the profits.—I always set aside a portion for Wm. O. Avery first $100 then $300 per week.

Avery's increase was made at the instance of Joyce, who represented Avery. He was dissatisfied that McGrue made $5.000 or $6,000, most of which he lost in Wall Street speculations. Malcot Thompson, a distiller, testified that he paid the ring $300 to $1,500 per week, generally to McGrue.

In September, 1872, agent Brashear came from Washington and said he had caught us all; we gave him $10,000. Alfred Bevis testified that he made crooked whisky with the knowledge of Joyce and McDonald. He paid from $1,000 to $3,000 per week. He paid Brashear $3,000 as his share of the $10,000. Witness thought his house paid $75,000 to $100,000 in fourteen months. He was in the Collector's office when the records were destroyed. The destruction was arranged by Joyce and Cannon. Cannon was the Chief Clerk in the Collector's office. The witness was shown letters from Joyce purporting to come from Avery and Babcock, the President's Private Secretary. He had a conversation with McDonald about whisky matters, who said everything was all right, go ahead.

More developements are being made.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED.—In the Holston Conference, recently held in Knoxville, Rev. J. R. Long, formerly a missionary among the Cherokees, at Cecah, Graham county, arose to contradict an article which appeared in the New York *Tribune* and was copied into the Knoxville *Press and Herald*. The writer represented the Cherokee Indians as not being looked after by any Christian denomination. He reported the information contained in the article as false. The Methodists had had a missionary among them for thirty years. His first sermon was to the Cherokee Indians. There are two churches exclusively for the Indians, and 176 Indians are members of the church. The writer reported 11,000 Indians in North Carolin, when there are in reality less than 2,000. The Government has also established a school among them.—*Asheville Pioneer.*

THE FIJIAN PLAGUE.

Forty Thousand Deaths in Four Months—Burying People Alive.

[From the Sydney (Australia) Herald.

Further information from Fiji conveys still darker accounts of the plague which has recently passed over the new colony. A resident of long standing, writing to a Victoria contemporary, says: "The death rate is not yet made up, but the probability is that 40,000 Fijians died during the four months plague.—The native population of Fiji is now about one-third only of what it was when I landed here about twenty-five years ago." The accounts given of the magnitude of the disaster are less harrowing than those of the sufferings of the victims. "Very few died of the measles, the majority dying of subsequent disease in the form of dysentery, conjestion of the lungs, etc. Want of nourishment, or starvation, carried off thousands." We are told that "all work was suspended for two months. You could pass through whole towns without meeting any one in the streets, which were completely covered with grass. Entering a house, you would find men, women and children all lying down indiscriminately, some just attacked, some still in agony, and some dying. Some who were strong enough attempted suicide, and not always unsuccessfully." We are further told that "as the scourge become more permanent, some four or five were buried together in one grave, and generally without religious service. In some cases the dead were buried in the earthen floor of the house. The burials were hurried, and the probability is that some were buried alive. In many instances the husband, wife and children all. In one village all the women died, and in another all the men." It is interesting to read the different mental effects produced by the torture of the disease.—It is not surprising that "some made fruitless appeals to their ancient god."

Some inland tribes, who had only recently embraced Christianity, considered that the disease was conveyed by their religious teachers, and they dismissed them and then abandoned their new religion. Among these some were for killing the teachers, but wiser counsels prevailed. It is said that one tribe buried alive one teacher's wife and child, whose husband and father died of the plague, to stop infection. But while some in their distress fell back on their former superstitions, the greater number are said to have borne their calamity with fortitude, and to have suffered and died under the influence of Christianity.

KIND RECEPTION OF A PASTOR.—The Rev. P. A. Strobel, of Dansville, N. Y., writes, that in anticipation of the arrival of his family, the ladies of his congregation went to his house, and gave it a thorough cleaning, scrubbing the wood work, washing the windows, &c. They then fitted and put down the carpets, and hung the window curtains. They also surprised the Pastor by furnishing his study with a new carpet and placing in it a sofa and a table. On the evening after his family arrived in Dansville, the ladies called and brought for the use of the family about thirty cans of different kinds of fruits, preserves, pickles, catsups, &c.,—also groceries, cakes, pies, &c. They likewise brought a supply of apples and vegetables, thus giving the Pastor and his family a cordial welcome to their new home and an assurance that they should not lack the necessary comforts of life. —*Lutheran Church Paper, New Market, Va.*

A heavy snow storm prevailed on Friday, throughout the northern portion of Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire and Vermont.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

WATER SPOUT.—There was a destructive water spout at Harker's Island, about forty miles below Newbern, on the 10th inst. The column of water struck the dwelling of Mrs. Gaskill, and totally destroyed the building, instantly killing four children and mortally wounding Mason Gaskill, son of the lady alluded to, besides slightly wounding several others. A young baby, who was in the upper story of the building at the time of the accident, has never been seen or heard of since.

The *Observer* thus disposes of last week's session of Wilkes Superior Court: There was a capital case on the docket—that of the State against Milton and Troy Stamper, for killing a man by the name of Wagner, in Alleghany county some months ago. At the term of the Court last week Milton Stamper had his case postponed until the spring term, and his brother made affidavit and had his removed to Watauga county. The first was indicted for murder in the first degree; the second for manslaughter.—*Wm. Star.*

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—This body met at Shelby on Wednesday of last week, and organized by electing Hon. John Kerr, President, W. A. Graham, R. R. Overby and R. H. Griffith, Vice-Presidents; John D. Williams, Treasurer; W. W. Vass, Auditor; J. D. Huffman, Recording Secretary, and J. B. Richardson, Corresponding Secretary. The proceedings were harmonious and the Convention adjourned on Monday.

There are only thirteen salaried postmasters in North Carolina, and these are, Wilmington, salary $3,300; Raleigh, $2,700; Charlotte, $2,700; Fayetteville, $2,300; Greensboro, $2,300; Newbern $2,500; Goldsboro, $2,000; Salisbury, $1,600; Asheville, $1,500; Tarboro, $1,400; Wilson, $1,200; Elizabeth City, $1,200; Washington, $1,100. All other postmasters work on commission.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

John Dial, who belonged to the Lowery Gang, and who turned State's evidence after the murder of ex-Sheriff King, and upon whose testimony George Applewhite was convicted in 1868, is again at his old tricks, and stole a very fine herse at the Clinton Fair week before last.

The Biblical *Recorder* states that the chair used by General Washington while he was Master of the Lodge in Alexandria Va., is now in possession of the Masonic Lodge in Edenton, N. C. It was sent thither for safe keeping in the Revolutionary war.

The following post offices have recently been established and changed in this State:

ESTABLISHED.—Tuscanaio, Brunswick county, N. C; Laurel Falls, Yadkin county, N. C.

CHANGED.—Town Creek, Brunswick county, N. C., changed route from Wilmington to Charlotte.

Thus far only nineteen sheriffs have settled, leaving seventy-five sheriffs yet to put in an appearance before the 1st of December. Thus far some $84,000 have been paid into the Treasury, according to the *News* of this week.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: State Treasurer Jenkins to-day paid the semi-annual interest on the mortgage bonds of the Western North Carolina railroad, to the amount of $30,000. These payments of ieterest, amounting in the aggregate to $90,000, will have to be met out of this year's taxes.

Gov. Brogden has ordered a special term of the Superior Court for New Hanover county, to convene on the 6th of December, for the trial of civil cases only. Judge Henry will preside.

Mr. Joel B. Walters, a prominent planter of Caswell county, recently lost 17 hogs by cholera.

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, North Carolina paid internal revenue taxes to the amount of $1,629,984.

Typhoid fever is raging alarmingly in the lower part of Cabarrus and in portions of Stanly.

GENERAL [redacted]

ALABAMA.—The new [redacted]fied by a large majority. [redacted] county, a large negro county, and Republican generally by 3,000 majority gives 1,000 majority for ratification. The Constitution is generally acceptable to both parties, and the custom house and federal officials have generally failed in their efforts to defeat it.

Jefferson Davis has accepted the Presidency of the American Department of the Mississippi Valley Society of London, tendered him by the parent organization. The object of this movement is to direct attention to the development of the commercial, agricultural and mineral resources of the valley of the Mississippi. Mr. Davis will devote his entire energy in the work in this country and Europe, and will take up his head quarters at New Orleans.

SLEET AND SNOW.—Omaha, Nebraska dates of the 14th, state that a most extraordinary storm is reported to have set in along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Green river last night. Sleet fell in such quantities that the telegraph wires are reported as large as a man's wrist. Snow to the depth of one foot had fallen at Bitter creek, and was still falling at ten o'clock this morning. The storm is moving east. Telegraph communication with points west of Green river has been broken all day to-day. Snow in the Northern States about the same time.

The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States met in annual session at New York last week, Bishop Jones presiding. The report of the treasurer shows a balance on November 1, 1875, of $13,288.86. The receipts during the year amounted to $762,485.89, and expenditures $721,805.34, leaving a debt of $16,030.58. Besides this there are letters of credit for foreign missions amounting to $139,532.25, making the real debt $185,562 84. Among the appropriations made was $3,000 to the Washington Conference.

From the report of the Superintendent of the dead letter branch of the Post Office Department it appears that during the last fiscal year 3,640,797 letters went to that office. The total amount of drafts, checks and money contained in the letters received in the office during the year amounted to $3,500,000, of which over $3,100,000, was delivered to the parties to whom it belonged, and the balance is still in the custody of the department.

A terrible railroad accident occurred in Sweden recently resulting in the death of sixty persons, besides wounding a large number.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	85 a 90	Salt	1 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	" American,	0 00
Flour,	2 75 a 3 00	Candles ada,	18 a 20
Meal,	2½ a 0	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25
Chop,	2 a 2	" Kerosene,	22 a 30
Bacon	13½ a 18	Sheetings, Fries' B.	8
Pork,	0 00 a 9 00	" " A	9½
Lard,	12½ a 18	Yarn, Fries.	0 00 a 1 25
Eggs,	0 a 15	Iron,	5 a
Molasses,	35 a 45	Nails,	4½ a 5
Cheese Fac.	18 a 25	Calf Skins, green,	10 cts.
" Mount.	15 a 20	Tallow,	8 a 10
Butter	25 a 00	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Peas,	80 a 00	Clover Seed,	0 00 a 8 00
Apples, green,	50 a 0 00	Home grown,	0.00 a 0.00
dried,	4 a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
Potatoes, sw.	50 a 00	Brick,	7.00 a 00.00
" irish,	50 a 00	Shingles,	
Coffee,	22 a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.50
Sugar,	8 a 15	Hay, per cwt.	50 a 00
" crushed,	15 a 18	Rags,	2½ a
Dried peel, peach,	12½ a 22	Butter Beans,	13
" unpeel ½ "	6 a 8	Dried Cherries	18 to 20
		Dried Blackberries,	0 to 10

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs, Common,	$ 4 00 to 6 00
" Good working,	5 00 to 8 00
Bright medium smokers,	4 00 to 9 00
Fancy smokers,	9 00 to 12 00
Leaf, Common,	0 00 to 0 00
Good,	0 00 to 00 00
Medium wrappers,	9 00 to 12 00
Yellow "	12 00 to 14 00
Fancy "	14 00 to 30 00
Mahogany medium,	00 00 to 00 00
" good,	00 00 to 00 00

Danville Tobacco Market.

Primings	1 00 to 2 50
Lugs—Very Common,	5.00 to 7.00
" Medium,	8.00 to 10.00
Fine Smokers,	12.00 to 20.00
Leaf—Common,	10.00 to 14.00
" Good	14.00 to 16.00
Wrappers—Medium,	18.00 to 25 00
" Fine,	25.00 to 35 00
" Extra,	50.00 to 65 00

Richmond Tobacco Market.

BLACK.	
Lugs—Very common	$ 6 50 to 7 00
Medium to good	7 50 to 8 00
Extra	9 00 to 9 50
Leaf—Common	9 00 to 11 00
Medium	10 00 to 12 00
Good	14 50 to 16 00
Fine	15 00 to 18 00
Extra selections	18 00 to 23 00
BRIGHT.	
Lugs—Common to Medium	9 00 to 12 00
Good to Fine	12 50 to 20 00
Fine smoking	22 50 to 30 00
Extra smoking	38 00 to 40 00
Leaf—Common to medium	12 00 to 15 00
Good to fine	12 50 to 15 00
Extra fillers	17 00 to 20 00
Wrappers—Common	18 00 to 25 00
Medium to good	28 00 to 40 00
Fine	38 00 to 75 00
Extra	80 00 to 115 00
MAHOGANY.	
Wrappers—Common to medium	30 00 to 35 00
Good to fine	22 00 to 35 00
Extra	35 00 to 50 00

Fayetteville, Nov. 20.—Bacon 14 a 15. Flour, 86.25 a 86 50; Corn 0 75 a 1 00; Oats 55 a 65; Rye, $0 00; Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00 Lard, 17 a 18; Brandy, $2 00; Whisky, corn $1 50 a $1 70; rye, a $2 00 a $2 25; Salt $0 00 a 1 50.

Charlotte, Nov. 20.—Bacon 12½ a 15; Flour, $3 10 a $3 30; Corn, 60 a 65; Oats, 55 60; Wheat, $1 20 a $1 40; Brandy, $1 75 a $2 00.

New York, Nov. 20.—Cotton 13 to 13¼. Wheat, $1.18 to $1.20 Corn, 75 a 100, Pork, $21.70 a $21.75. Lard 14½. Money 2 a 3. Gold 1.15¼. State bonds dull and nominal.

Baltimore, Nov. 20.—Flour, 4.75, a 5.50; Wheat 1.40 a 1.42. Corn, White 85, yellow 82.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Wheat, 1.12 a 1.16. Corn, 51. Oats, 33. Pork, 18 00 a 22 00. Whisky, 1.13. Lard, 13 a 14.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING duly qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of TYRE GLEN, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence can not be given. And all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within twelve months from this date, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

THOMAS GLEN, Executor.

P. O. address, Vienna, Forsyth County. October 28th, 1875.

Notice.

MRS. THOMAS J. BONER, has resumed the business of Coloring and Cleansing, and is prepared to Dye every description of ladies and gentlemen's wear.

Salt St., 3rd door from corner, back of the Bank. Salem Oct. 28, 1875.—43.

MUSIC.—A choice lot of Sheet Music, carefully selected by Prof. E. W. Lineback, for sale at the NOTION STORE.

Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEACH TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEAR TREES,

APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE Trees, of the most approved varieties.

GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

☞ Our New Descriptive Catalogue sent free. Address

CRAFT & SAILOR, Red Plains, Cedar Cove Nursery. Yadkin County, N. C

BEST BEAT HOMINY
5-tf. at CROSLAND'S.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety at the Salem Bookstore.

NOVEMBER 16, 1875.

Our Second Stock of Fall & Winter Goods.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

We have just received the Largest and most varied stock of GOODS ever offered in Winston or Salem.

We buy for Cash only, and in quantities that enable us to get bottom prices, consequently we are offering goods at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Our stock consists of every article of goods used by the masses of the people.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails

MADE A SPECIALTY.

We invite all to examine our stock and prices. All saleable produce bought and sold. Nov. 18, 1875.

LOCAL ITEMS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 7.30, a. m.; due every day except Sunday, by 6.10, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Little Yadkin, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 30, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 3, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5 p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 30 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Wednesday at 6, a. m. due, every Thursday, 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains East Bend and Boonville: due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4 30, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Huntsville mail via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 30, a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

BLANKS, Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Chattle Mortgages, Magistrates Summons Judgments and Executions, for sale at the PRESS Office.

WOOD.—A supply of good Firewood Wanted. Enquire at this Office.

Service in the Moravian Church this morning at 10 o'clock, being Thanksgiving Day.

COURT WEEK.—The Hedrick case, removed from Yadkin to this county, was disposed of last week, the defendant being found guilty of manslaughter.

The docket embraced about 200 cases—110 State and 90 civil cases.

In the case of Shep Johnson, charged with horse stealing, the Jury failed to agree, and the case was continued, and Johnson sent back to jail.

In a burglary case, defendant submitted.

On Tuesday, Hon. J. M. Leach delivered a popular and highly entertaining speech, as we learn from persons who were present. Gen. Leach always has been a favorite with the people, and always draws a large crowd. He is one of the gentlemen spoken of as candidate for the office of Governor; and should he be the nominee he will be elected. Mark that.

Hon. Wm. M. Robbins, our efficient and talented member of Congress, addressed the people on Wednesday, exposing Republican rule and corruption to the delight of his numerous political friends present, and utter dismay of his opponents. Mr. Robbins' popularity is also proverbial, and we have been informed his speech on Wednesday made a very good impression.

A large stock of DRESS GOODS At reduced prices. J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. October 13th 1875.

Rev. Dr. MUNSEY's Lecture in Winston, Monday night, was a success. The church was crowded and the lecture gave general satisfaction. We were requested to announce the subject of the lecture to be on PEACE, but it seems other arrangements were made for Dr. Munsey, and he lectured on "MAN." A number of persons intimated to us that they would have liked very much to hear the Peace lecture. We regret we could not attend.

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF **Dress Goods**, FOR FALL AND WINTER,
Sept 23d 1875. J. L. FULKERSON.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of
J. L. FULKERSON.

GAME—Dressed Rabbits and Squirrels are freely offered in our market at $1 per dozen. They are very nice and fat.

LIVE PARTRIDGES also bring one dollar per dozen. We hope the wholesale netting of these birds, has been measurably abandoned, as the farmers generally forbid netting.

FURS.—Now is the season for the boys to secure their fur-skins.

Rabbits are plentiful in the sedge-fields and brush-wood, while the coon affords lots of fun in a night hunt along the banks of our creeks. Minks, Muskrats and Fox are quite common, and an occasional Otter may reward the patient labors of the trapper. Would like to learn the result of the Winter's work of securing furs in this county.

GOOD THINGS from the **Largest Clothing House in America.**
Selections may be made from a large lot of Samples for Men and Boys Clothing.
Measures will be taken, and orders forwarded to Wanamaker & Brown, by
J. L. FULKERSON, Agt., Salem, N. C.
Oct. 14th 1875.

On Wednesday, the 17th instant, was the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneer Moravians in the Wachovia tract, settling at Old Town, 6 miles above this place.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. Dr. Munsey will lecture in this place on Friday evening next, in the Chapel of Salem Female Academy.

W. T. VOGLER's display of Fine Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware and other beautiful Fancy Goods, is all the talk just now among the ladies. If you wish to please your sweetheart, just buy her a ring or a set of Jewelry. Don't wait for Christmas, but go now and get *first choice*.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY, and thereby avoid pneumonia by buying *good* RUBBER SHOES, *cheap* at WOMMACK'S

DRAWN FROM LIFE.—We are indebted to E. J. Hale & Son, Publishers, Murray Street, New York, for a handsome copy of a new book, entitled "Drawn From Life," being sketches of Young Ladies, Young Gentlemen, and Young Couples, by **Charles Dickens, with twenty illustrations.**

SOMETHING NEW.—An organ-grinder in the streets of our city, by gas-light, discoursing rather better music than the ordinary tribe of organ grinders are wont to do.

RAILROADS.—The Mt. Airy Railroad excitement is still in progress. We hope it may succeed.

And then we hear of fair prospects of the Coal Fields Railroad, from Danville to Statesville, through this section of country. Success to it.

The CONCERT AND SUPPER, to be given at the Male Academy, on the evening of Thursday the 25th, appeals to the support of all who wish to sustain the music of this place. Support is absolutely necessary, as the work of the Society requirs, not only time and labor, but also money

The instrumental music, which will be given at intervals during the evening, will be of the best that is performed by the Orchestra of twelve instruments.

Tickets of admission, (25 cts.) will be issued at the door, entitling the holder to 25 cents worth of refreshments.

Children's tickets 10 cents,
Doors open at 6 o'clock.

CONCERT PROGRAMME.

1. Regiment Galop,.....DOWNING.
2. Farewell to Home and Swallows.
3. Summer night Schottisch,.....MACK.
4. Laila Waltz,.....LINEBACK.
5. Tell Me not Thou Lovest Me,....BELLINI.
6. Waltz,.....BRUCKNER.
7. Alpine Morning,.....KUECKEN.
8. Swallow's Farewell,.....KUECKEN.

☞ A number of subscribers have called and paid their subscriptions. Many are still on the list of delinquents.

THE BAPTIST FAIR, in the interest of the Baptist Church building, at Winston, realized some $300 last week.

It is surprising at the hardships a boy will undergo while out hunting. He will wade branches, tear through briar patches, fall in ditches and nearly freeze himself just to get a chance to kill one jay bird; but when his mother asks him to go bring in a turn of wood, he will pucker up his mouth and whine out: "Oh, I can't ma, its too cold, make Bill do it."

☞ You can find a good PATENT AXE for One Dollar, at WOMMACK'S.

The "Boss of the Mill Wagon" was in a splendid humor on Tuesday, and his face was wreathed in smiles all day. There was a hand organ with monkey accompaniment in town.

☞ BLANKETS, &c.—Good lot of BED LAPS and HORSE BLANKETS, cheap at WOMMACK'S.

Butter being somewhat scarce at this time, reminds us of an incident that occurred in a neighboring town, some years ago, during a great scarcity of butter:

A gentleman remarked at the supper table, one evening in the presence of his two little sons, that he wished it would rain a few firkins of butter for him that night.—During the night there came up a terrible hail storm, and as the hail-stones beat against t[illegible] the boys awoke and beg[illegible] other, saying:—"Joe, Jo[illegible] listen at the firkins of butter that "pap" wished for coming down?"

☞ Just received, a large lot of Farmer's and Dress Boots, which will be sold at exceedingly low prices, at WOMMACK'S.

A little boy hearing his father tell his mother that turnips were rather scarce this season, answered in his mother's place by saying that he didn't think they were, as he had a dozen or more "turn ups" every day.

HATS.—Go and examine new lot of HATS, at WOMMACK'S.

Any man who will get up at midnight, such a night as Tuesday night was, and stand out in his back yard for two hours and watch a couple of cats fight, ought to be sent to the penitentiary for life, and dieted on bread and water. We don't know of any one who did it.

☞ Best lot of JEANS and CASSIMERE in town, at WOMMACK'S.

Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. N., is at home on leave of absence, having just returned from a lengthy cruise.

PATTERSON & CO. Keep a well selected line of
STAPLE CARPETS,
HEMP AND GRASS MATS,
OIL CLOTHS,
TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS.
They will soon add to their stock a line of WINDOW CURTAINS, bought of A. T. Stewart & Co., in elegant designs and at very low prices.

They correspond with large wholesale houses in the Northern cities that furnish Carpets, Oil Cloths and Curtains of any style or finish, and any order can be filled in a few days.

They keep also an assortment of the new and popular PAPER WARE.

Their's is the only house in this part of the State that can furnish BURIAL CASES, and BURIAL ROBES, the latest and handsomest garments for enrobing the dead.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. L. Oerter, Mr. JOHN G. STOCKTON to Miss FLORENCE E. HALL.

In Waughtown, on the 11th inst., by F. A. Tucker, Esq., Mr. WM. COOK to Miss LAURA BRENDLE, all of Forsyth.

By Elder T. S. Ring, on the 11th inst., Mr. JOSEPH C. SAPP to Miss MARY JANE BAILEY.

DIED,

In this place, on the 20th inst., Miss SARAH JANE WAGGOMAN aged 24 years, 8 months, and 1 day.

On Monday night last (22nd inst.,) Mr. FLETE LONGWORTH, in his 70th year.

NEW BOOKS.—LIFE OF CHRIST, beautifully illustrated with steel engravings.
TYPES AND EMBLEMS, Spurgeon's new book.
NEW CHROMOS, from 10 cts. to 60 cts. Also a full line of finely bound Poems, Writing Albums, &c., suitable for presents, at the BOOK STORE.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST
WRITING PAPERS
ver offered in this market. Initial Note from 2 25 cents a box.

Remember This.

Now is the time of the year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds, and fatal results of predisposition to Consumption and other Throat and Lung Disease. BOSCHEE' GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself go to your Druggist, Dr. Thoms n and ask him of its wonderful success among his customers. Two doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a Sample Bottle of Boschee's German Syrup for 10 cents and try it. Regular size Bottle 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents.

IDEAL-ART-MUSIC!

Rev. Dr. MUNSEY.

Friday Evening Nov. 26.

Academy Chapel.

No Reserved Seats.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK. LECTURE TO COMMENCE at 7½ O'CLOCK.

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Salem, N. C. Nov. 8, 1875.

TO OUR NEIGHBORS:

The citizens of Salem, through their representatives, the Board of Commissioners, long since passed an ordinance requiring that our own hogs should be kept off the streets,—and so far as I know, the law has been obeyed. The hogs, however, of persons living outside the corporate limits, are daily annoying us by depredations of various kinds. This is therefore to ask our neigbors to keep their hogs out of Salem. It is a source of great exasperation, and I cannot be responsible for any private damage that may be done.

We ask this in the spirit of neighborship—and shall await your action. But if, at the expiration of a fortnight, these hogs are still found upon our streets, we shall invoke against them all the powers of the law at our command.

We do not believe that the Courts of North Carolina will sustain any law which allows the stock of one neighbor to become a nuisance to another.

R. L. PATTERSON, Mayor.

ELEGANT DISPLAY!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS
—AT—
W. T. VOGLER'S
JEWELRY STORE,
SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of
Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Spectacles,
Walking Canes,
Musical Boxes,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Fine Cutlery, Thermometers,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c.
ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,
OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING
of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

Drawn from Life.

BY CHARLES DICKENS,
WITH TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS BY "PHIZ."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers, New York.

For sale at the.....BOOKSTORE.

SHUN DRUG POISONS.
MEDICINE RENDERED USELESS.
VOLTA'S ELECTRO BELTS and BANDS
are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, dyspepsia, kidney disease, aches, pains, nervous disorders, fits female complaints, nervous and general debility, and other chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood. Book with full particulars free by **Volta Belt Co., Cincinnati, O.**

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine. No 41-4w.

2,282,072
CIRCULATION MONTHLY.

We will insert an advertisement occupying one inch space (12 lines nonpareil) **four weeks** in the following 22 papers for $75, the regular rates of which are over $150—our price being less than one-third a cent a line per thousand circulation:

Hartford, Conn.,	Courant (e. o. d.),	Daily,		5,383
Wilmington, Del.	Every Evening,	Daily,		5,551
Indianapolis, Ind.,	Sentinel,	Weekly,		8,000
Atchison, Kan.,	Champion,	Weekly,		5400
Baltimore, Md.,	Gazette,	Daily,		11,500
" "	"	Weekly,		7,500
Springfield, Mass.	Republican (e.o.d.)	Daily,		11,632
" "	"	Weekly,		7,233
Minneapolis, Minn.	Tribune,	Weekly,		5,572
Newark, N. J.,	Advertiser,	Daily,		6,500
Babylon, N. Y.,	Signal,	Weekly,		5,792
Troy, N. Y.,	Times,	Daily,		8,950
" "	Budget,	Weekly,		6,500
Utica, N. Y.	Herald.	Daily,		5,551
" "	"	Weekly,		6,640
Cleaveland, Ohio,	Herald,	Daily,		9,000
" "	"	Weekly,		10,000
Pittsburg, Pa.,	Leader, (2 t a w.)	Daily,		12,451
Westchester, Pa.,	Jeffersonian,	Weekly,		5,100
Galveston, Texas,	News,	Daily,		8,664
Montpelier, Vt.,	Argus & Patriot,	Weekly,		5,333
Milwaukee, Wis.,	Wisconsin,	Weekly,		6,000
				163,752

Advertisements appear in the weeklies four times and in the dailies 24 times.

Address GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

Advertiser's Gazette.

A JOURNAL OF INFORMATION FOR ADVERTISERS. EDITION, 9,000 COPIES, PUBLISHED WEEKLY, TERMS, $2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Five specimen copies (different dates) to one address for 25 cents. Office, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Editors & Publishers.

THE DAILY JOURNAL
THE OLDEST DAILY IN NORTH CAROLINA, IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT MONDAY, BY
ENGELHART & SAUNDERS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

One year, postage paid,	$8 00
Six months "	4 00
One month, "	75

THE SPLENDID STOCK
-OF-
New Goods
JUST OPENED AND ON SALE
-BY-
PATTERSON & CO.
EXCELS
IN VARIETY, STYLE
AND
CHEAPNESS,

Anything of the kind ever offered in this market since the war.

In this purchase many new articles have been added, including a very handsome line of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS,

ORDERS FROM EITHER WHOLESALE OR RETAIL CUSTOMERS FILLED WITH CARE.

☞ WE INVITE EXAMINATION AND COMPARISON WITH ANY OTHER STOCK.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 4, 1875.—4m.

NEW BOOKS!

"A QUESTION OF HONOR,"
BY CHRISTIAN REID, (Miss Fisher.)
Best novel of the season.
Third supply almost exhausted.
"SIGNA" by Ouida.
HOOSIER MOSAICS.

Fresh supplies of
SCHOOL BOOKS.
STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS.

Beautiful editions of
BRITISH POETS,
Elegant edition of LONGFELLOW.

FINE FAMILY BIBLES,
at from $2 50 to $10 00.
POCKET BIBLES, 50 cts to $5.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION
is directed to our full assortment of
FANCY GOODS, GAMES, &c.
suitable for presents, which will be sold at
REDUCED PRICES
to make room for
HOLIDAY GOODS.
Now's the time to select your presents.

GO TO THE BARGAIN STORE!

PFOHL & STOCKTON
WINSTON, N. C.
Wholesale and Retia
MERCHANTS.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF
Merchant's Hotel.

JUST PUBLISHED!

SECOND EDITION OF
BLUM'S
Farmer's & Planter's
Almanac
FOR THE YEAR
1876

For sale wholesale and retail,

BY

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, Salem, N. C.

BARGAINS AT THE BOOKSTORE
Lots of Papeteries and other styles of Stationery.

BEAUTIFUL PAPETRIES 25, 50 and 75.
Very fair commercial Note 30 cents for five quires Envelopes from 50 cents a box.

GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FALL AND WINTER, 1875.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE**, which th are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
October 28th, 1875.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS
THE OLD RELIABLE
BROWN'S WAREHOUSE!

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

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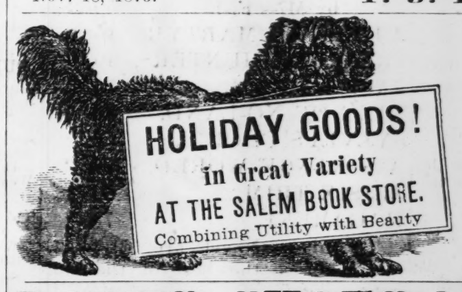

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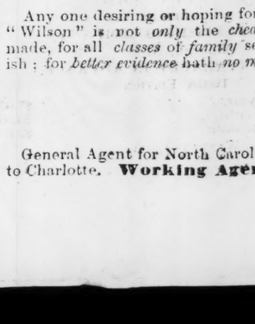
September 29, 1875, SALEM, N. C.

HOME EVIDENCE
FOR THE
Wilson Sewing Machine.



We, the undersigned, citizens of Forsyth County, N. C., do cheerfully and most respectfully say to persons desirous of purchasing a reliable **SEWING MACHINE** for their family use, that we have in use in our families, one of the **WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,** is sold by Mr. A. M. JONES, Agent here, and find them to do all family sewing, on both coarse and fine fabrics with ease, and to our satisfaction, and believe them to be unsurpassed for general family purposes, by any machine now before the public, besides being much lower in price than any other of the first class machines:

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S. J. Veach,	" "	Louis Laugenour,	Lewisville, N. C.
E. A. Vogler,	" "	Wiley Johnson,	Clemmonsville, N. C.
Dr. J. W. Hunter,	Salem, N. C.	Cornelius A. Hall,	" "
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S. T. Mickey,	" "	George Wilson,	" "
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Mrs. Rt. Rev. DeSchweinitz,	Salem, N. C.	Col. Ben. Bailey,	Walnut Cove, N. C.
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Apply to **A. M. JONES,**
SALEM, N. C.,

General Agent for North Carolina, West of Railroad from Danville, *via* Greensboro to Charlotte. **Working Agents wanted.**

Poetry.

THE STORMY DAY.

A branch of dead leaves plashes the pane;
It is tossed and swayed by wind and rain.

A fair young widow, with folded hands,
And tearful eyes, at the window stands.

Within the light is tender and warm.
Without is the pitiless beating storm.

The dead leaves plash the window-pane,
And she murmurs over and over again,

"O, God, to think that my love lies dead,
And the desolate storm beats over his head—

Beats on the long wet grass, and how
Cold and forsaken his grave is now!"

The sad day dies in storm and rain,
And the dead leaves plash the window-pane.
—*John Henry Boner.*

Humorous.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

The other day while a Vicksburger was riding toward Jackson in his buggy, he saw a long haired young man sitting on the roadside. There was such an air of utter desolution about the countryman that the Vicksburger drew rein and inquired:

"For God's sake! what ails you young man?"

"Nothing, for God's sake!" was the meek reply.

"But is any one dead?"

"Hain't heard of anybody but old Matthews and he went off two months ago."

"Are you sick?"

"I feel kinder bad."

"Well, you look abd. In fact, you are the worst looking young man I have seen since the close of the war."

"I was all right till a month ago," said the young man, looking still more solemn.

"What happened then?"

"Did eh? Were you engaged?"

"I'd hung around there for a year or so, and we'd hugged and loved and hooked fingers. If that isn't being engaged, then I don't know."

"And she backed out?"

"Yes."

"Well, I've been through the mill myself. I had a woman go back on me in that way three months ago, and didn't lose a bit of sleep over it."

"You didn't?"

"No, sir."

"But then," sighed the young man, as he hitched along on the rail, "the woman you loved didn't own sixteen mules, and have a clean hundred bales of cotton to sell!"

CONSOLATION IN GRIEF.—Solomon & Hirschfeld were partners in the ready-made clothing business. Hirschfeld sickened and died. Ferguson came to Chicago to buy a bill of goods after the melancholy event, of which, however, unaware. Solomon met him ed in solomn sables, and almost speechless ang "Ah, Mr. Ferguson, had a loss, a serious lo Hirschfeld is dead. He Ferguson, and he though Many and many a ti upon his elbow and tal to me: "O, if I could again!" And the day the last words he said to me when Mr. Ferguson comes to Chi dead and gone, be sure you sell him th at the very lowest bottom price." And I will, too, Mr. Ferguson. What shall I show you?" —*Chicago Tribune.*

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF

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Agency Established in Salem.

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A CARD.

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Prompt attention will be given to legal business entrusted to me.

THOS. J. WILSON.
Winston, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1875.

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STICKY FLY PAPER,
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All first class work guaranteed.

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.
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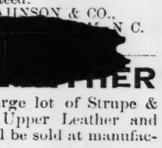

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In effect on and after Sunday 19th, September 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.
Leave Charlotte,	9.15 P. M.	5.45 A. M.
" Air-line Junction	9.33 "	6.20 "
" Salisbury,	11.58 "	8.34 "
" Greensboro,	3.15 A. M.	10.55 "
" Danville,	6.08 "	1.12 P. M.
" Dundee,	6.18 "	1.20 "
" Burkville,	11.35 "	6.07 "
Arrive Richmond,	2.22 P.M.	8.48 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 P. M.	5.08 A. M
" Burkville,	4.52 "	8.36 "
" Dundee,	10.33 "	1.14 P. M
" Danville,	10.39 "	1.17 "
" Greensboro,	3.00 A. M.	3.58 "
" Salisbury,	5.32 "	6.18 "
" Air-line Junction,	8.05 "	8.25 "
Arrive Charlotte,	8. 22 A. M.	8.43 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	3.00 A. M.	Arrive 2.00 A.M.
" Comp'y Shops,	4.3 "	Leaves 12.38 "
" Raleigh,	8.33 A. M.	" 8.10 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	11.30 A. M.	" 5.00 P.M.

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro,	4.30, P. M.
Arrive at Salem,	6.13 P. M.
Leave Salem	8.40, A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 33 A. M

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